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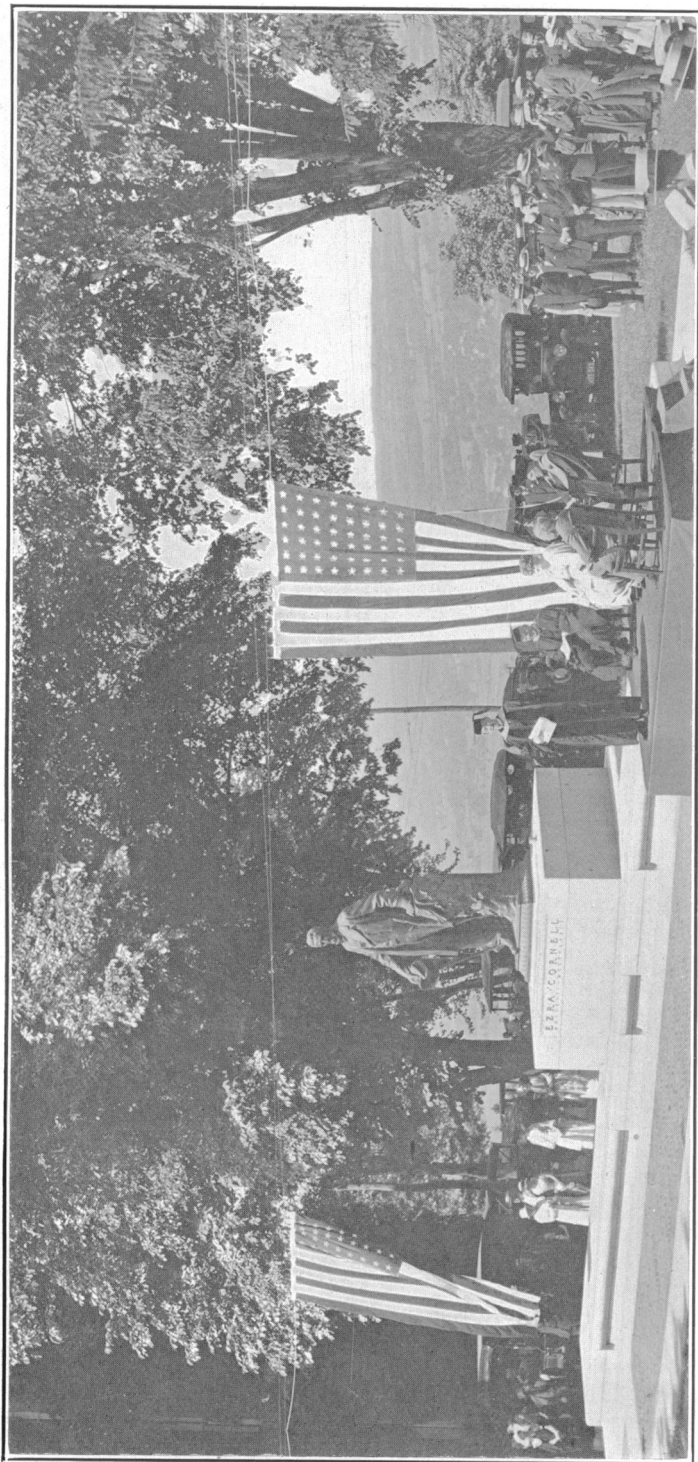
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UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF EZRA CORNELL

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI

IN the death of Dr. Abraham Jacobi the medical profession and New York City lose "the good physician" and a fine personality linking them with the middle of the last century. He had practised medicine in New York for sixty-five years and had witnessed and assisted in causing the great changes that have taken place during that period, both in his profession and in the city. Dr. Jacobi occupied the first chair for the diseases of children in the United States, having been appointed professor at the New York Medical College in 1860, and maintained to the end of his long life leadership in all matters concerned with the medical treatment and hygienic care of children.

Abraham Jacobi was born eighty-nine years ago in a Westphalian village, of Jewish parents, his father having been a peddler and keeper of a small shop. By his own efforts and ability he made his way through school and university, taking part as a medical student in the revolutionary activities of 1848. After two years of imprisonment, he came to the United States. Under the circumstances a subsequent call to a chair in the University of Berlin was a notable tribute.

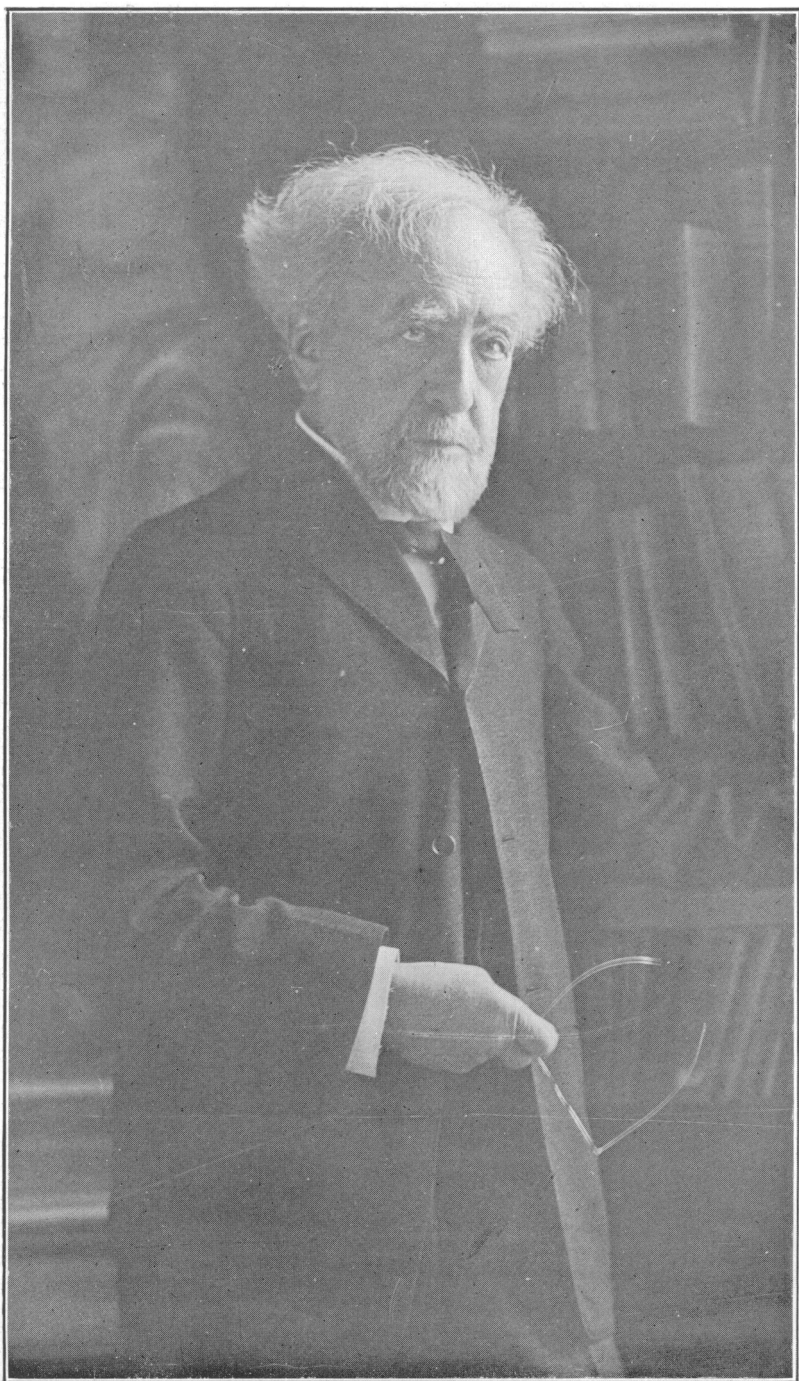
When Dr. Jacobi first came to New York, he opened an office in which the fee was twenty-five cents, but his medical training, such as at that time could not be obtained in this country, and his remarkable personality soon gave him prominence in the profession. Dr. Stephen Smith, one of the editors of the *New York Journal of Medicine*, who celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday recently, invited him to write

for the journal, and from that time forward he became a constant contributor to medical literature. His first book was a treatise on the diseases of women and children, prepared in cooperation with Dr. Emil Noeggeratt, and published in 1859. This was followed by other volumes and monographs, mainly concerned with the diseases of children, but also treating cancer, diphtheria and intestinal diseases.

After the closure of the New York Medical College, Dr. Jacobi became a member of the faculty of the New York Medical College, and in 1870 became clinical professor of the diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, which chair he occupied until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1902. Dr. Jacobi had been connected as visiting physician with a number of public hospitals in New York City, the fiftieth anniversary of his continuous service at the Mount Sinai Hospital having been celebrated in 1910.

Dr. Jacobi was always active in medical organization, having been president of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine and other societies. He took part throughout his life in all movements for the welfare of the community, more especially in those concerned with the housing, food and care of infants and children.

On the occasion of Dr. Jacobi's seventieth birthday a *Festschrift* containing scientific contributions by fifty-three colleagues was presented to him at a largely attended dinner. On his eightieth birthday the Medical Society of the State of New



DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI

York held a reception in his honor, and presented to him a bronze medallion portrait. Preliminary arrangements had already been made for the celebration of his ninetieth birthday, which would have occurred on May 6 of next year.

In 1873, Dr. Jacobi married Dr. Mary C. Putnam, a physician of distinction, active in promoting the medical education of women, who died in 1906.

At the dinner in honor of Dr. Jacobi's seventieth birthday, referred to above, the following verses by the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell were read:

That kindly face, that gravely tender look,
Through darkened hours how many a mother knew!
And in that look won sweet reprieve of hope,
Sure that all Earth could give was there with you.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

CORNELL UNIVERSITY was chartered in 1865 and opened in 1868. The celebration of its completion of fifty years was postponed on account of war conditions and took place at the recent commencement with some four thousand alumni in attendance. The principal exercises were held out of doors when addresses by President Schurman, Governor Smith, Judge Hiscock, and Justice Hughes were delivered in the Schoellkopf Stadium. The speakers spoke from a platform, built large enough to hold a glee club, and fitted with an effective sound amplifier that carried the voices perfectly.

Another occasion of interest was the unveiling of the statue of Ezra Cornell by his daughter, after which President Schurman and Professor Crane paid tribute to the character and work of the founder of the university. The statue has been placed between Morrill and McGraw Hall. The illustration here reproduced

gives a glimpse of the beautiful outlook from the Cornell Campus.

Each college and several departments held conferences of alumni and faculty to discuss educational problems. The opinion seemed general among those who attended that the conferences were distinctly successful, and that, contrary perhaps to the prevalent opinion when the plan was first announced, the alumni were sympathetic, encouraging, and alert to the educational work of the university. A special reunion brought back some sixty physicists to do honor to Edward L. Nichols, '75, the retiring head of the department of physics, who during the thirty-two years of his professorship has done great service for education at Cornell and research throughout the country.

It is said that a record was established by serving a course dinner to four thousand alumni in the Drill Hall, and a supper of the same magnitude was served the following evening. Miss Mary Louise Thatcher, a graduate of the Home Economics Department, who is not yet twenty-six years of age, was responsible for the arrangements, and five hundred men and women students volunteered to do the tasks of waiting on the tables.

There were many fraternity and class reunions and the usual athletic events, including a display of airplanes. One event usual at such celebrations was lacking, for Cornell has the distinction of not conferring honorary degrees.

Cornell University, somewhat removed from the Atlantic seaboard, occupies also educationally a position intermediate between the eastern private corporations and the state universities. The governor and other state officers are trustees, and the State College of Agriculture is conducted in cooperation with the university. Women are admitted on equal terms, and attention has been